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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Yalu River Bombings

THE chorus of protests raised by the Socialist Opposition in the House of Commons against the bombing of North Korean power plants is not unexpected. During their term of office, and since, Mr Attlee and his supporters have advocated a strict policy of military containment in Korea, arguing that the United Nations should attempt nothing in the way of military enterprise that might jeopardise conclusion of an armistice. In the Yalu River bombings they see just this danger. It is to be noted, however, that the Socialists are also making use of the incident to gain some political capital at the expense of the Government. They have, fairly naturally, seized on the admission that the British Government was not previously consulted about the decision to bomb the power plants, and they profess dismay that Lord Alexander, as a representative of the Government, should declare himself in favour of the expedition to American pressmen before he had reported to the Cabinet on his recent mission to Korea and Washington. In part, therefore, the Opposition criticism can be discounted as being opportunist. Nevertheless, Britain has some justification for feeling slighted by the decision of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff to approve the attacks on the power plants without previously taking the British Government into their confidence.

MR Eden, adopting the line of Mr Lovett, the American Secretary for War, claims that the hydro-electric plants in North Korea are perfectly legitimate military targets. Nor will this contention be seriously challenged. Not yet clear, however, is the precise design of the UN Command in staging these attacks at this particular time. It is not easy to estimate what they are expected to achieve, apart from depriving the Communists of a strategic war weapon. And confusion is heightened by statements on the one hand that the Reds are in a position to launch and sustain a full-scale offensive, and General Van Fleet's declared judgment that the probability of an enemy offensive is becoming remote. General Van Fleet's assessment comes from "on the spot" and presumably is based on known factors, including the Communists' military potential and their disposition of forces. It is conceivable, therefore, that destruction of power plants at this time has only a relative tactical value, and that the enterprise was principally designed to impress the Reds with the ability of the United Nations forces to carry the attack in the enemy's camp should the necessity arise. To what extent the Communists have reacted to this suggestion has not yet been revealed. Nor are there, as yet, any signs that the bombings have affected the attitude of the Communists at the truce talks, either way. It will be surprising, however, if the latest UN air offensive persuades the Reds to see sweet reason at Panmunjom, or that it will hasten conclusion of an armistice. The alternative possibility is that the Communists will regard the attacks as a challenge and an invitation to resume full-scale fighting from which it is highly doubtful whether any decisive military result can emerge.

New Disclosures About Alexander's Visit To Korea URGES SETTING-UP OF ADDITIONAL HQ

From R. M. MacColl

Washington, June 25. The visit of Lord Alexander, Britain's Defence chief to the Korean battle areas and then to Tokyo, where he conferred with America's Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, General Mark Clark, was designed to achieve these things:

1. To provide Clark with what he, at present conspicuously lacks—a set of reliable advisers on political aspects of the Korean campaign which would enable the United Nations to avoid getting into the present row with recalcitrant Syngman Rhee, President of the Republic of South Korea.
2. Give Clark a real liaison with British thinking about the war and to notify him in objective terms of foreseeable British reaction to such events as the decision to bomb hydro-electric plants along the Yalu River. General Clark, as a professional soldier, is understandable by handicapped by not having such advice available to him on the spot.
3. Lord Alexander pressed for the setting-up of another field headquarters separate from that of General James Van Fleet, Commander of UN forces in the field.

Immigration Bill Vetoed By Truman

Washington, June 25. President Truman today vetoed a measure to revise America's immigration code. He said that the bill was infamous.

The measure was one of the most hotly debated of the 82nd Congress, now drawing to a close.

Its defenders said that it clarified the laws and safeguarded the American way of life. Its opponents said that it was immoral and followed the Nazi line of racial superiority.

President Truman said in a seven-page veto message that while the bill contained some provisions he favoured he could not sign it because of others.

"The price is too high, and in good conscience I cannot agree to pass it."

Some of the provisions of the McCarran-Walter Bill, he said, were worse than the infamous Alien Act of 1798.

Under the measure 154,058 foreigners would be admitted to the United States each year. That is 380 more than those now admitted.

In addition to fixing quotas by nations, the bill would give the Attorney-General greater powers to exclude and deport aliens, but it specified that he shall not "expediently" deport an alien solely on the basis of an "inconsequential, unwitting, infraction of the law."

The bill will now go back to Congress. A two-thirds majority of each House will be needed to enact it into law over the President's veto.—Reuter.

Trouble In West Java

Djakarta, June 25. Army and police detachments in West Java were confined to barracks this weekend as reports came of attacks on villages by fanatic Darul Islam and other groups in fighting in various places.

At least three servicemen and two civilians were killed.

The attacks on West Java villages and hamlets came on the eve of the end of the Islamic month of fasting.

Well-armed gangs attacked the suburbs of Carut, 120 miles southeast of Djakarta, on the night of Sunday-Monday, but without success. Police and military dispersed them.—Reuter.

He pointed out that Van Fleet has his hands full fighting a "choosing war" and that it is unfair to hamper him with such unlooked-for events as the recent prisoner of war revolt on Koje Island.

Therefore, so went the argument, tactfully advanced by Lord Alexander, and Britain's Minister of State, Selwyn Lloyd, why not set up another HQ in the rear which can take care of everything in the rear areas. This new headquarters would be composed of alert and "attack minded" men who would be prepared to deal instantly, not only with special circumstances such as the Koje business, but also with the continuing nag of guerrilla warfare in the far rear regions.

In Washington tonight, high American officials have made it clear to me that the smashing raids on the Yalu River plants are by no means an isolated matter, but herald the start of a new "get tough" policy towards the Reds.

It was explained this way: about a month ago the United States negotiators at Panmunjom gave the Reds their "final" terms. The Reds sat back and, so it seemed to the Americans, waited for the "final" terms to get worked down.

OPENING GAMBIT

The Americans, having given the enemy a month's grace are now determined to show them that "final" means "final."

As one Pentagon official put it to me tonight: "The Yalu raids are only an opening gambit. We have all sorts of new surprises coming along."

The main "road block" in Anglo-American relations on the whole thing seems to have taken place in the State Department. Everyone else would have appeared to have behaved in exemplary fashion. Thus General Mark Clark told the Joint Chiefs of Staff what he had in mind.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff told the State Department—but for some reason the State Department then more or less "sat on it."

It is certain that nothing was then done on any level to let Britain know.

There is general surprise that Lord Alexander could visit the well springs of policy on the eve of this controversial action in Korea without getting wind of it.—London Express Service.

STOP PRESS

Murder Trial Verdict

Chan Kwong, charged with the murder of his wife by inflicting on her 13 wounds with a knife, was found guilty by a jury at the Criminal Sessions today.

The jury added a strong recommendation for mercy.



MADAME PERON

Eva Peron's Condition Worsens

Buenos Aires, June 25. Usually reliable sources said here today that the condition of Senora Eva Peron, the wife of the Argentine President, is deteriorating fast.

No medical bulletins have been issued, however, and first hand information is unavailable.

A total of 880 Masses for Senora Peron's recovery will be said simultaneously in Argentine hospitals on Friday morning by order of the Minister of Health, Senor Ramon Carrillo.

Beautiful blonde "Evita" made her last public appearance on June 4 and since then only close relatives and friends have seen her.

The special meeting of Congress begun a fortnight ago to discuss a bill for the construction of a monument to her continued this afternoon and was expected to end tonight.

Opposition members are not attending the debate. The bill is expected to be sent immediately to the Senate.

In the Province of Salta, two teachers who refused to hang Senora Peron's portrait in their schools were dismissed.—Reuter.

RECORD HEAT

New York, June 25. The temperature in New York reached 93 centigrade—91.4 Fahrenheit—today at 1730 GMT, establishing a record for 1932.—Reuter.



GENERAL JUIN

General's Sensational Statement

Threatens France Will Leave UN

Paris, June 25. Marshal Alphonse Juin, Allied land commander in Central Europe, provoked a first class sensation in French political quarters today by stating that France would not hesitate to leave the United Nations if the United States did not show understanding of France's position in North Africa.

He said at a luncheon of the French Overseas Club, "I say to the Americans, 'If you do not show understanding for our position in North Africa, France would not hesitate to leave the United Nations.' The Foreign Minister with this courage to do that would be down in history with his reputation enhanced."

Marshal Juin said that the nationalist movements in North Africa—the Neo-Destour in Tunisia and the Istiglal in Morocco—were only tiny minorities. France's policy in North Africa must be to plan reforms and carry them out.

The French Prime Minister, M. Antoine Pinay, summoned Marshal Juin to his office late this afternoon.

GOVT EMBARRASSED

His statement has embarrassed the Government considerably.

M. Pinay immediately requested all his Ministers to refrain from any public comment on Marshal Juin's statement and to leave the matter to him as the Premier has overall responsibility over the armed forces.

Marshal Juin, referring to the Far East in his speech today, said, "The Americans have too long considered the war in Indo-China as a colonial war."

"In Korea, where they are fighting for the United Nations they have often succeeded in putting those United Nations in a ridiculous position. They have chosen the way of negotiations. The latest events show the results."

"Both wars are being fought for the free world and the United Nations, but with the difference that in Indo-China we are not making the United Nations ridiculous."

On North Africa, Marshal Juin added that the "external conspiracy" had also to be considered.

"I am not sure that the Americans have always understood our position."

SAY SAME THING

"In fact America and Russia say the same thing in the end: give the Americans what they want and we shall have peace. If the intention is not the same in both cases, it would in reality be Russia who would gain the most if things happened thus."

"We must certainly agree to administrative reforms in Tunisia. We must reply to nationalist arguments with reforms and if necessary impose them. Every time we show weakness in an Islamic country things go very quickly and very badly."

The Foreign Ministry and the Defence Ministry declined to comment on Marshal Juin's speech.

Marshal Juin remained with the Premier for 10 minutes in their interview. He then came out smiling and refused to make a statement.

M. Pinay told reporters, "The Marshal has been inaccurately reported. In any case he was speaking at a private luncheon and stated that he was speaking off the record."

M. Pinay added, "This is not a serious incident and as far as it goes it has now been settled."—Reuter.

Korea: Bevan Calls For Political Settlement

COMMONS DEBATE ON YALU BOMBINGS

London, June 25. The leader of the Labour left-wing, Mr Aneurin Bevan, declared today that "the British people will not support a war against China."

Speaking in the House of Commons debate on American raids on the Manchurian-Korean frontier, Mr Bevan appealed for a "political settlement" of the Korean problem, saying that if a military solution were the only course "then world war No. 3 is on our hands."

"I beg the Government," he declared, "to revert to the policy of limiting military action to what is absolutely essential and impress on the American Administration to change their policies and bring about peace in the Far East."

Tokyo Riots Sequel

British Soldier Missing

Tokyo, June 25.

Thirty policemen were seriously injured by acid and an unknown number of Communists were injured when a mob of 3,000 screaming Reds rioted on the second anniversary of the start of the Korean war tonight.

By 11.45 p.m. Tokyo time, the Police thought that they had restored control after breaking up five charges by a fanatic mob at Shinjuku railway station.

The number of demonstrators injured could not be learned immediately as they were hauled away as soon as they were hurt.

One British soldier was missing after being trapped inside the station and could not be found when the police searched the building.

He was identified as Private Jim Logan, 18, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was trapped inside the building when the mob took refuge inside the station during the police onslaught.

The police said he might have escaped, but there was also the possibility that he was kidnapped.

He had been drinking beer in the taproom with an Australian companion and walked out right into the middle of the demonstration without realising it.

The Australian, Ronald J. Douglas, of 122 Wilson Street, Redfern, Sydney, said they thought it was just a parade until someone began striking them with umbrellas.

PHOTOGRAPHER STONED

A United Press photographer, Jim Henly, was stoned twice while trying to take pictures of the rioters but was not seriously injured.

Also injured in the riots were two newspapermen, Saito, of the English language Nippon Times, and Eiji Miyazawa of Fama News Agency.

Saito was beaten with a Police truncheon by mistake in the confusion and Miyazawa was badly burned by sulphuric acid thrown in his face by the rioters.

The Police estimated the total size of the mob at 3,000, including Koreans. The remainder were Japanese students and unionists.

The rioters, screaming fanatic slogans against "American imperialism" and the "South Korean" President, Mr Syngman Rhee, tried, time and again, to storm a police box.

Four hundred police, armed with truncheons and wearing steel helmets, drove them off, despite a hail of rocks and home-made Molotov cocktails.

Some of these bombs were thrown against the Police box, splintering these nearly with burning acid. The faces of many Policemen were smeared with a salve to protect them from acid, but even so about one-out of every five of them suffered acid burns.—United Press.

\$65,000 Damages For Lost Arm

New York, June 25. Seaman Robert Rawlins, 43, has been awarded \$65,000 because a hippopotamus he was feeding bit off his right arm.

He lost the arm last summer when the hippo was being brought to America from Africa for the Central Park Zoo aboard the American freighter, Africa Star. Rawlins sued the owners of the vessel.—Reuter.

Lab Gains In Dutch Elections

Amsterdam, June 25. The Dutch voted for a new lower House of Parliament today and early returns indicated gains for Labour at the expense of the Communists.

The coalition government of Premier Willem Drees, head of the Labour Party, submitted its resignation in accordance with Dutch tradition. Queen Juliana asked the Drees government to continue in office pending the formation of a new Cabinet.

The election is not expected to cause much of a change in the Dutch political picture. Except for the Communists, international politics was not an issue.

The campaigns were conducted almost wholly on the basis of domestic questions, such as whether there should be more or less government control of economic life and on matters of taxation, housing and social insurance.

With more than half the votes counted, the Labour Party polled 788,599 votes, compared with 640,010 in 1948 and the Communists received 108,540 compared with 205,937 in 1948.

In general, the returns showed gains for Labour, Liberals and the Rightist Catholics and losses for the Communists, the Catholic People's Party and Rightist Protestants.

Mr Drees termed the Labour gains a "beautiful success" and said the Communists' losses in Amsterdam represented a "strengthening of democracy."—United Press.



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JAPAN'S GROWING PAINS

Reds Creating Difficulties For The Government

Tokyo, June 26.

Many foreign observers here see little sign of the much-vaunted "new Japan." Japan's well-wishers regard the symptoms as growing pains, possibly inevitable in the first weeks of independence.

Whatever the cause, the fact is that independent, conservative, liberal and labour opinion is joined in condemning threats to civil liberties.

Communist violence is seen as bringing harsh reaction from Government and industry against all trade union activity. Economic difficulties seem to be gathering, Japanese critics are denouncing corruption in the State administration.

Labour is threatening more strikes. Industry is threatening retaliation.

A monthly net population increase of 100,000 is producing fierce new competition for jobs and weakening the ability of trade unions to tighten their organization and influence events.

Economists believe that a Government policy of anti-inflationary controls might help. But, having successfully resisted all Occupation attempts to persuade them, the governing politicians are still in the main leaving laissez faire to operate.

Non-Communist trade unionists find themselves embarrased by Communist activity. While they are fighting industry on the one side, they find it necessary at the same time to protect their flanks against Communist infiltration as well as to defend themselves against accusations that all trade union activity is Communist-inspired.

SUCCESS FOR REDS

Communist leaders so arranged the May Day riots that they were able to make it appear that the trade union May Day gathering was the source of the rioting which turned central Tokyo into a miniature battleground that day.

Trade union leaders denounced these tactics. But within hours of the riots, the Government was taking action to tighten control and reverse some of the democratic principles established during the Occupation.

The Communist principle of "action brings reaction" was working. The governing party, Japan's most conservative group although named Liberal, pushed into Parliament a bill to form a new organization to control alleged subversive activity.

Plans were immediately made to centralise control of the police forces. Trade union protests in support of the civil liberties met with the reply from Government and industry that, if strikes were used to demonstrate opposition to these "political" matters, then strikers would be punished by the law, by fines, by dismissal.

CRITICS' ARGUMENT

The Japanese Press was united against the Government's anti-subversion bill and the police force went on and used its majority to push through the Lower House of the Diet the bill which provides for the establishment, outside the normal law courts, of a nationwide series of commissions with power to investigate supposed subversive activity and punish outside the normal courts those found guilty of subversion or instigation to subversion.

Arguing that the existing criminal law was adequate to deal with acts of subversion, some critics said that the system would reintroduce Japan's wartime system of thought-control. The more cautious commentators inclined to the belief that current unrest and extremes are inevitable during Japan's "settling down" period. They hope that the democratic principles of the occupation will sooner or later enable Japan's known liberals to assert themselves both in the sphere of government and of labour.

Others fear that the occupation was some years too short.



Princess Margaret shaking hands with nine-year-old Christine Brown during her visit to the Guildhall, London, yesterday, when she inspected the Guildhall - Northwood - Eastcote War Memorial houses for disabled ex-servicemen. The Princess spoke with the tenants and their families. — Reuterphoto.

HISTORIC GUILDHALL CEREMONY

London, June 25. The fragrance of flowers filled the Guildhall in the City of London yesterday, when there was enacted, as on Midsummer's Day for centuries past, the ceremony of electing two new Sheriffs for the City for the coming year.

On a dais were strewn sweet herbs and everyone taking part in the ceremony carried little posies of fresh cut garden flowers — a reminder of the day when plague was rife and sanitation did not exist.

Outside the Guildhall were placed 22 wicket gates bearing the names of 70 Guilds of the City, and behind them in picturesque gowns, top hats, three-cornered hats, soft Tudor caps and cocked hats, were the members of the Guilds to see that only members of their particular Guilds entered their own particular wicket gate.

After the procession, headed by the Lord Mayor, Sir Alfred Alderman and City officials, the massed bearers escorted "All ye who are not livermen depart this hall on pain of imprisonment." Then the party proceeded to the Court of Aldermen, where the sword of office was placed on a bed of rose petals, and the Lord Mayor was informed of the choice of livery — Reuter.

Tariff Bill Rejected

Washington, June 25. A bill to place a temporary tariff of three cents a pound on imports of fresh and frozen tuna was rejected in the U.S. Senate yesterday. The vote was 43 to 32.

The House of Representatives passed the bill last October as a measure to revive the West Coast fishing industry, hurt by big tuna imports from Japan and Peru. Sponsors said about 25,000 persons connected with the coastal fishing trade are out of work. Opposition in the Senate was based on arguments that a three-cent tariff would ruin East Coast canners. The State Department said that passage of the bill might hurt relations with Japan. — Associated Press.

GEN. TEMPLER RETURNING

London, June 25. General Sir Gerald Templer, British High Commissioner in Malaya, will leave London tomorrow to return to Malaya. General Templer arrived here 19 days ago for talks with the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lytton, and other officials. — Associated Press.

SOUTH KOREAN GESTURE

United Nations, June 25. A bronze commemorative plaque in honour of members of the United Nations forces who died in Korea was presented to the United Nations by the Government and people of the Republic of Korea at a special ceremony in the office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization.

The plaque was presented by Mr. Ben C. Limb, permanent observer of the Republic of Korea, and was received by Mr. G. G. Picot, Acting Secretary-General. — France-Press.

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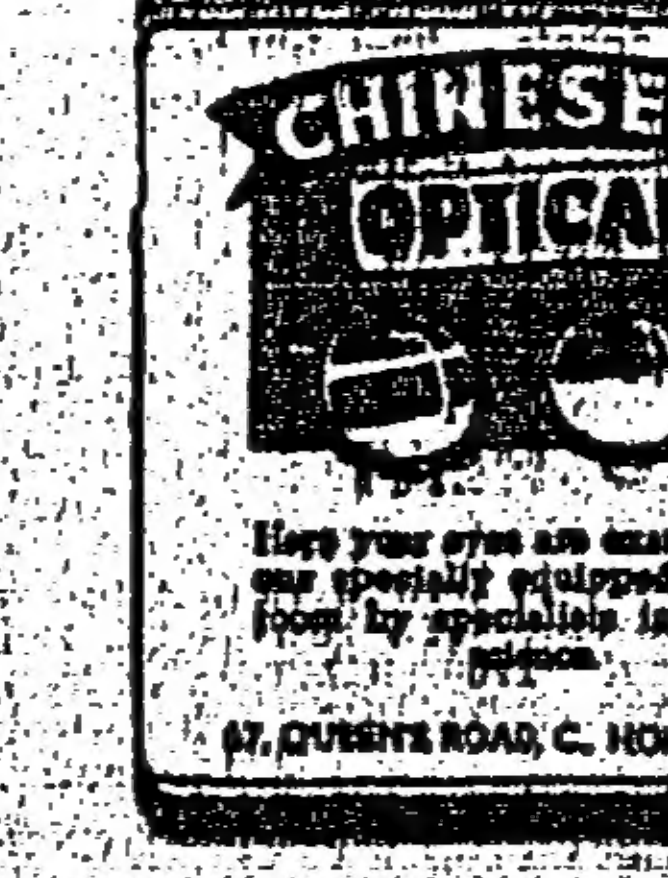
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21. S. Rich, Ronnie and Betty
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23. M. La. Symphonie Patroale
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26. M. La. Symphonie Patroale
27. M. La. Symphonie Patroale
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29. M. La. Symphonie Patroale
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Truman Again Asked To Use Taft-Hartley Law

Going To Too Many Parties

Paris, June 25. — The French government has decided today to ask the United States to use the Taft-Hartley Law to limit the number of parties, meetings and receptions which Ministers have been in great demand lately to preside at professional and business gatherings. — Reuter.

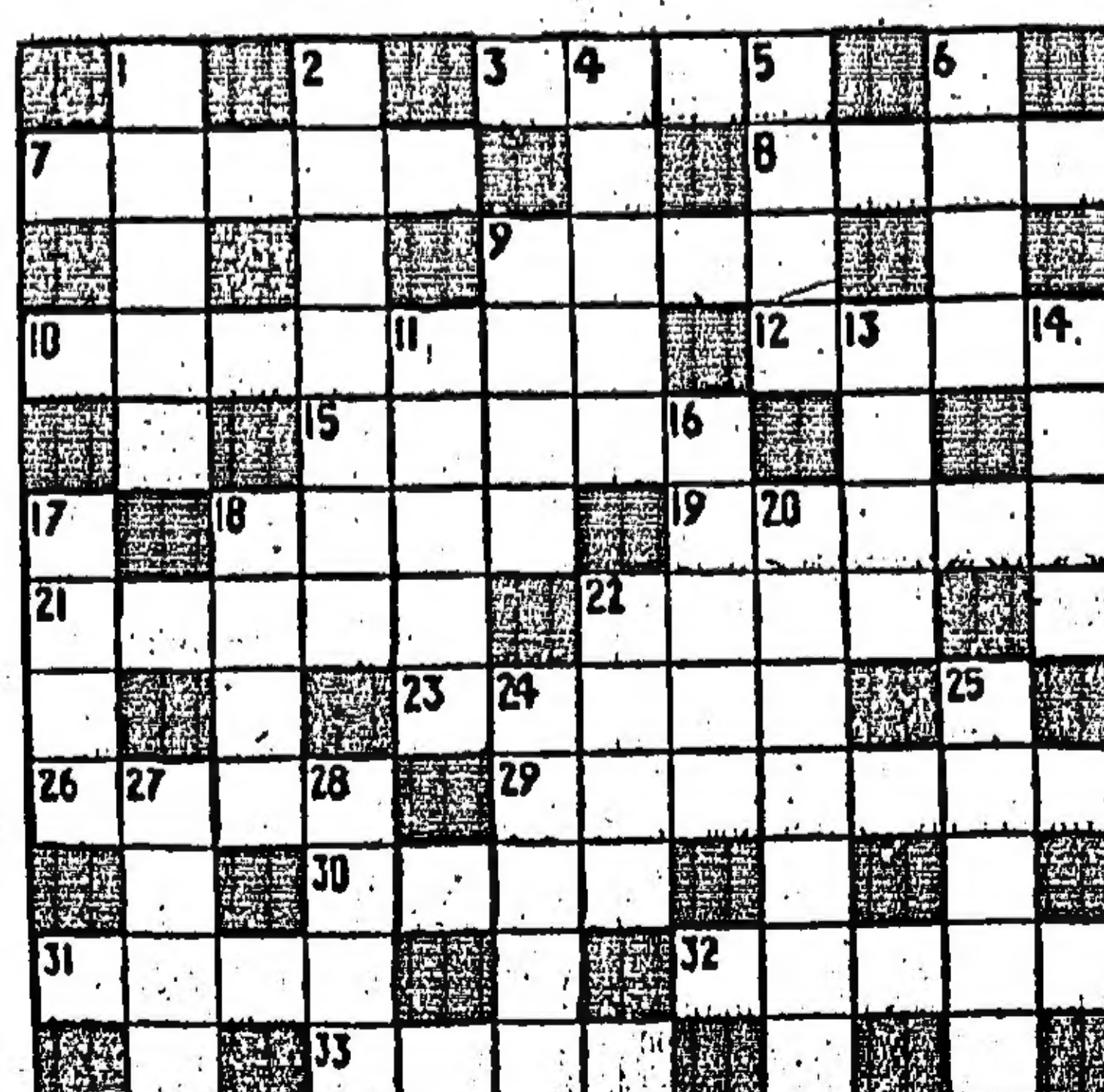
Complete Coronation Broadcast

London, June 25. — Plans for bringing the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II next year into millions of homes throughout the Commonwealth by radio were discussed today by broadcasting representatives. The Coronation will be a "really big business" for radio and will bring members of the Commonwealth closer together, the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference was told by Colonel Charles J. A. Mosses, General Manager of the Australian Broadcasting Commission. "We in Australia are determined that coverage from beginning to end of the events leading up to it and the background—will be as full as possible," Colonel Mosses said. Broadcasting representatives from South Africa, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Canada applauded Mr. Mosses when he declared, "Many millions of subjects of the Queen in all parts of the Commonwealth will be listening to every moment of the ceremony." The conference, which began on Monday and will end on July 1, is the first to be held here since 1945. — Reuter.

Oxford Honour For Acheson

Oxford, June 25. — The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, took a day off today from momentous conferences with the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, to receive an Honorary Doctorate of Civil Law degree at Oxford University. Mr. Acheson was one of a group of distinguished scholars, authors and politicians awarded the honour. — United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Large quantity (4).
 - Spirited (5).
 - Tale of heroism (4).
 - Donation (4).
 - Box (7).
 - Isolation (5).
 - Pace (4).
 - Football (5).
 - Express (5).
 - Extent (4).
 - Sun helmet (3).
 - Difficult (4).
 - Blunder (7).
 - Surrounded by (4).
 - Period (4).
 - Etched (6).
 - Colour (4).
- DOWN**
- Small piece of turf (5).
 - Learied (7).
 - Spy (6).
 - Collection (4).
 - Passport endorsement (4).
 - Show surprise (4).
 - Lifeless (5).
 - Excuse (4).
 - Ceremony (4).
 - Wary (5).
 - Hurry (4).
 - Ado (4).
 - Necessary (7).
 - Imitated (4).
 - Constellation (6).
 - Attack (5).
 - Summit (4).
 - Molot (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Hawser, 7. Bald, 9. Camel, 10. Stern, 11. Tier, 13. Introduces, 15. Near, 16. Lags, 19. Represents, 22. Beer, 24. Devil, 25. Asir, 26. Hide, 27. Slightly, 28. Down: 2. Admit, 3. Ballo, 4. Rescue, 5. Pretence, 6. Fine, 8. Arise, 12. Hoops, 13. Idle, 14. Reserved, 17. Greed, 18. Frills, 20. Shape, 21. Notice, 23. Edit.

Washington, June 25.

The House of Representatives today joined the Senate in requesting President Truman to use the Taft-Hartley Labour Law to try to end the strike of 650,000 American steel-workers which has been going on for three weeks.

It wrote the "request" into the Wages and Prices Control Bill on which a final overall vote is to be taken.

The amendment, supported by most Republicans and all Southern Democrats, was passed by 190 votes to 133.

The Senate voted a similar request a few days after the strike began, following the Supreme Court's ruling that the President's seizure of the industry was illegal. The House's action coincides with an urgent Government appeal to 25,000 aircraft workers to go on producing jet aeroplanes for Korea and to postpone a strike due at midnight. Representatives of both sides in this latest wage dispute have been in session since yesterday with the Federal Conciliation Commission. Mr. Harry Mason, presiding.

The United Auto Workers' Union has demanded wage increases totalling 28 cents an hour.

The company—the North American Aviation Corporation—has offered an increase of five cents.

The average wage is \$1.67 an hour.

"A TORRENT"

A strike vote was taken a month ago and the Union gave the company the required 80 days' notice of intention to walk out.

The "Iron Age", the metal-working trade's weekly, said today that another week of the steel strike "will turn the steady stream of plant closures into a torrent."

"Once these plants have closed," it added, "it will take two weeks or more to get them into operation—even after steel production is resumed."

Reporting that auto plants were making every effort to operate through June for fear that cut-backs might jeopardise future steel quotas, "Iron Age" commented:

"This is likely to result in completely empty pipelines which will make production even more difficult to get rolling at the strike's end." — Reuter.

EFFECTS OF STRIKE

Pittsburgh, June 25. — Welfare agencies are getting more and more appeals for assistance as the defence economy is pinched tighter and tighter by the paralyzing strike of 650,000 CIO United Steelworkers.

Nearly 775,000 workers now are idle in the 24th day of the nationwide strike.

Added to the 600,000 strikers are nearly 125,000 workers in allied industries.

General Motors has ordered a lay-off of more than 12,000 workers—the first major lay-off in the car industry attributed to the steel strike. Approximately 2,400 Chevrolet factory plant workers in Detroit were laid off last night. Ten thousand are being given furlough today and tomorrow at GM's big Chevrolet production centre at Flint, Michigan.

In Youngstown, Ohio, the Mahoning County welfare office handled 250 applications for relief from steelworkers yesterday.

In Pittsburgh, more than 300 men lined up for financial help at one district relief office.

BUSINESS DECLINE

The steelworkers are not paid strike benefits. They are not eligible for unemployment compensation but relief agencies are permitted to help them. On the basis of their need—and if they have no tangible assets—relief agencies are providing help for what they classify as hardship cases.

At Lackawanna, N.Y.—where Bethlehem Steel employs 15,000—the Chamber of Commerce, urged to wire President Truman, the area's legislators and the steelworkers' President, Philip Murray, to end the strike. The Chamber said a decided decline in business has been noted since the strike started.

Although there is no sign of a break in the strike, the first small shipments of finished steel are trickling through to defence producers.

Through a Government-sponsored plan the companies and union are allowing high priority finished steel to roll through the picket lines. — Associated Press.

New Pipeline Being Built In Iraq

Baghdad, June 25. — Work is now in progress on another of Iraq's oilfields under the recently ratified agreement between the Iraq Government and the oil companies holding concessions in this country.

The Mosul Petroleum Company announced that they have embarked on the construction of a 12-inch pipeline, 134 miles long, linking its Ain Zalah field, near Mosul, with the Iraq Petroleum Company's main pipeline system at K. 2, near Baiji, which carries exports to Tripoli, Lebanon, and the recently opened Basra terminal, Syria, on the Mediterranean seaboard.

More than 40 miles of the Ain Zalah-K. 2 pipeline have been completed, with construction proceeding northwards from Baiji. A de-gassing and a pumping station are being built at Ain Zalah.

The Mosul Petroleum Company acquired a 75-year concession from the Iraq Government in 1932 covering territories west of the River Tigris and north of the 33rd parallel. It was then known as the British Oil Development Company and consisted of British, German and Italian shareholders. Later, however, German and Italian interests sold their holdings to the Iraq Petroleum Company, and in 1939 the concern became known under its present name.

Under the recent agreement, Mosul Petroleum Company has undertaken to produce a minimum of 1,250,000 English tons of oil from its concession area, with effect from the beginning of 1954.

Its exports will be carried to the Mediterranean through the main IPC pipeline system at K. 2, via the 12-in. and 10-in. pipelines to Tripoli and the recently completed 30-in. line to Basra.

IPC's minimum production from the Kirkuk field will go up in 1954 to 20,750,000 tons, and that of the Basrah Petroleum Company's up to 5,000,000 tons in 1950 when the total output of the three companies will add up to 30,000,000 tons. — United Press.

Only One In World



Six years ago a leading Swiss watch company received an order for the delivery of one watch every year.

The customer stipulated two conditions—each watch must be original in movement and design, and, immediately it was completed, the plans must be destroyed so that there could be no other watch in the world like it.

Shown above in this Reuter photo is the latest model, which took 18 months of full-time work by a highly-skilled craftsman.

On the dial is a Viking ship in platinum and diamonds, with a platinum ear hanging low on each side of the ship.

When a button near the crown is pressed, the ears flip up to show the time, the left one swinging up a scale marked 1 to 12, and the right one marking the minutes.

POW Screening By Neutrals Supported

London, June 25. — The Minister of State, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, told the House of Commons today that the view of the Foreign Office is that a valuable effect on public opinion if all prisoners held by the United Nations in Korea were screened by a neutral authority.

Mr. Seymour Coates (Labour) had asked him whether any Chinese interpreters from Formosa had been employed in the screening.

Mr. Lloyd, who has just returned from a visit to Korea, replied, "Chinese prisoners were individually and carefully screened by 80 Chinese-speaking American officers and men, who had not previously been employed on Koje Island."

"No Chinese Nationalist interpreters were used. As there were few Korean-speaking Americans, the Koreans were interviewed through 150 Koreans under the supervision of some Korean-speaking American personnel. No Korean interrogators were members of the Republic Korean Army." — Reuter.

Britain Expected To Reply To Egypt's Proposals

London, June 25. — The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, will shortly give the Egyptian Ambassador, Abdel Fattah Amr Pasha, a reply to the Egyptian proposals of May 20 for a settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty dispute, informed sources said today.

The point has been reached where Egypt is willing to join a multilateral scheme for the defence of the Middle East provided Britain accepts Egyptian sovereignty over the Sudan.

Since Amr Pasha last saw Mr. Eden on May 20, a delegation of the Sudanese Umma Party, which is opposed to Egypt's claim to sovereignty over the Sudan, has had discussions with the Egyptian Government in Alexandria.

Mr. Eden's reply to the Egyptian proposals will be framed in the light of these Egyptian-Sudanese discussions. A report has been given on them to Mr. Eden by Sir Robert Howe, the Governor-General of the Sudan.

Informed sources said that Sir Robert reported that the Egyptian Government had asked the Sudanese delegation to accept King Farouk's title as King of Egypt and the Sudan before the Sudan achieves full independence. In return, Egypt offered to add Sudan to its territory.

Eden, Acheson Talks

No Fundamental Disagreement

London, June 25. — United States official sources stated in London today that there was no basic disagreement between the United States and British Governments on broad policy in the Middle East. The United States Government was in favour of any policy that brought peace and stability in the Middle East, they added. They were commenting on the activities of the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, during his present visit to London.

The sources indicated that Mr. Acheson, Secretary of State, and Mr. Acheson would tomorrow review the Far Eastern situation, covering South-East Asia as well.

Asked if the bombing of the power plants on the Yalu River—which has raised a storm of protest by Labour leaders in Britain—would also be discussed tomorrow, the reply was: "It is up to the host Government (Britain) to bring up any question it may like to be discussed."

It was reported that "a good deal of ground" was covered by Mr. Eden and Mr. Acheson in their talks yesterday.

The two statesmen discussed the European Defence Community, exchanged information on the situation in Germany and considered "general policy" in the Middle East.

"A picture of the situation in Egypt, the Sudan and Persia was given to Mr. Acheson," the sources added.

No military decisions were taken.

Mr. Acheson will leave London tomorrow for Berlin at the conclusion of his trip. He will be accompanied by Mr. Robert Schuman, the French Foreign Minister.

On Monday, Mr. Acheson will visit Vienna and on the following day he will go to Brazil. — Reuter.

Additional Duties

London, June 25. — Government sources today said that the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, had decided to broaden the position of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, in his Cabinet to make him deputy Prime Minister "in fact as well as in name." They said Mr. Eden would take on "duties on the home front" in addition to those of his Foreign Secretary post. They added that Mr. Eden would deal especially with some of the leading questions of the home front and the dollar crisis. The disclosure followed rising press demands from both Conservative and Labour quarters that Mr. Churchill yield some of his powers and give Mr. Eden further responsibilities on the home front to prepare him as a possible future Premier. — United Press.

Red Protest Rejected

Washington, June 25. — The State Department today rejected the new Soviet drive on the United States to boycott the Moscow propaganda effort to "win in troubled waters." Mr. Acheson, Secretary of State, said that the protest, which was sent to Britain, was "signed to cancel the Soviet Union's responsibility for failing to implement the Italian peace treaty." He added: "The Soviet charges must be serious attention."

In London, the Foreign Office today said that a report from its Embassy in Moscow on the Soviet protest, the full text of which has not yet reached London, was "not serious."

Adenauer Request To U.S.

MORE PATROLS ON BORDER

Bonn, June 25. — The West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, has written to the United States High Commissioner, Mr. John McCloy, asking him to strengthen United States patrols on the inter-zonal border.

A United States spokesman said today that the text of the letter would not be published until Mr. McCloy had read it.

Mr. McCloy is now touring southern Germany and is expected back in Bonn tomorrow evening.

An American Army spokesman said that regular patrols already maintained a close watch on the East-West border. Cavalry regiments of the U.S. Constabulary, reorganised from the police arm of the American occupation, have been formed into an armoured frontier force in the past year.

Detachments are deployed along the 350 miles of the American zone border facing the Communists from Fulda in the north to Bad Reichenhall in southern Bavaria.

Two squadron units of company strength patrol the border day and night, employing armoured reconnaissance vehicles and light aircraft.

Patrols of the British 7th and 11th Armoured Divisions operate in the frontier area in north Germany as part of their normal duties.

A British spokesman said no letter from Dr. Adenauer had been received by the British. — Reuter.

Big U.S. Credit For France

Washington, June 25. — France was today granted a \$200,000,000 credit by the United States Export-Import Bank to finance American defence purchases in that country. The Bank, announcing the loan, said the extension of the credit was made so that France may receive immediately dollar proceeds of contracts now being placed in France under the Mutual Security Programme for military supplies and materials to be delivered and paid for at later dates. The Bank said the credit was a general obligation of the Republic of France, and was further secured by contracts being placed by the American Department of Defence.

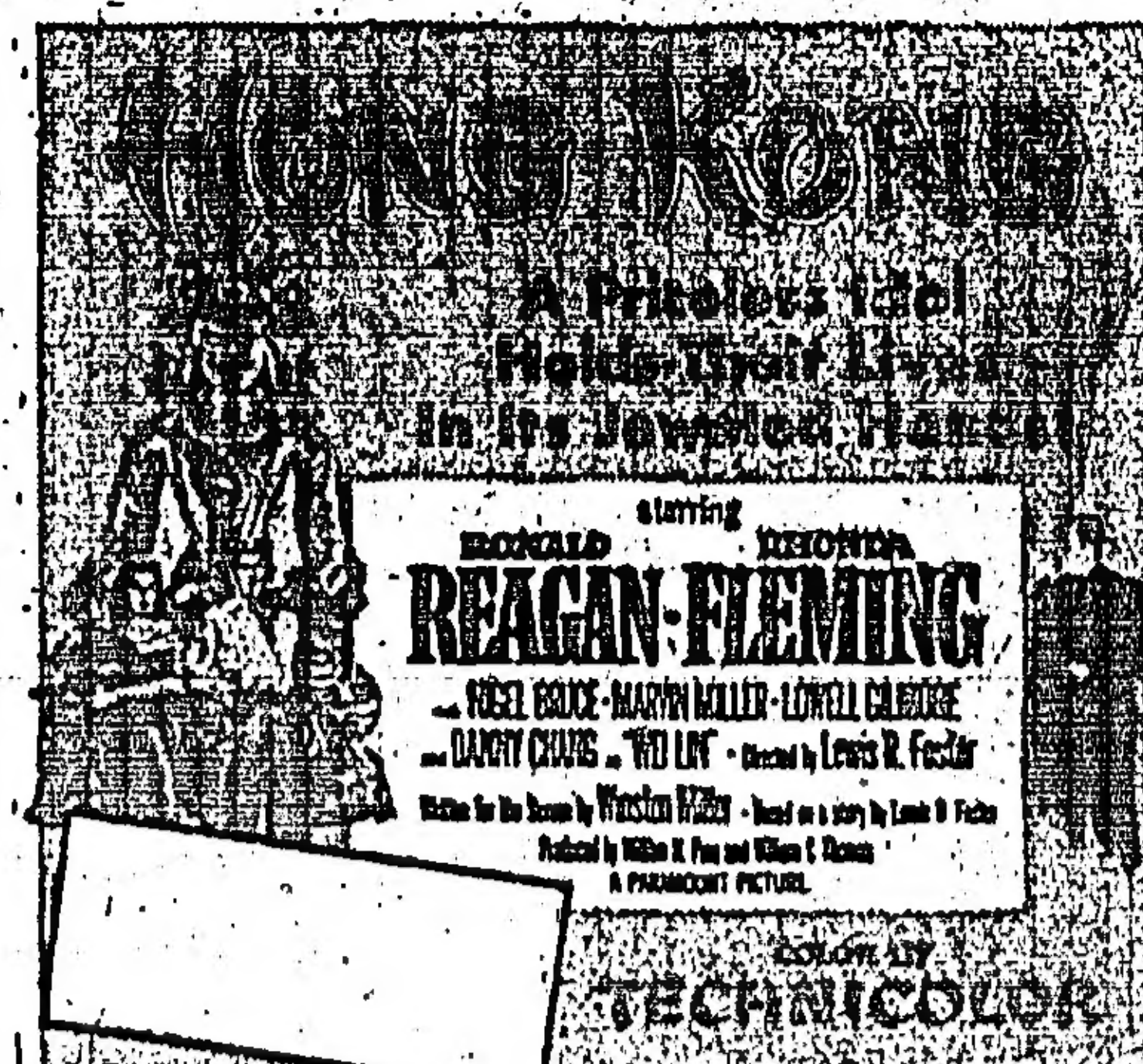
Disbursements under the credit, the Bank said, would be limited to the dollar amount of contracts placed under the Mutual Security Programme for the year ending June 30, 1952. — Reuter.

DETECTIVE HYPNOTISED

Copenhagen, June 25. — A Copenhagen detective has claimed here that he was hypnotised into giving a prisoner several bottles of beer and sandwiches while interrogating him at police headquarters. The prisoner, Bjorn Schouw Nielsen, has been charged with helping in a Copenhagen bank robbery when two cashiers were killed. One of Nielsen's associates has declared he carried out the robbery and murdered the cashiers under Nielsen's hypnotic influence. — Reuter.

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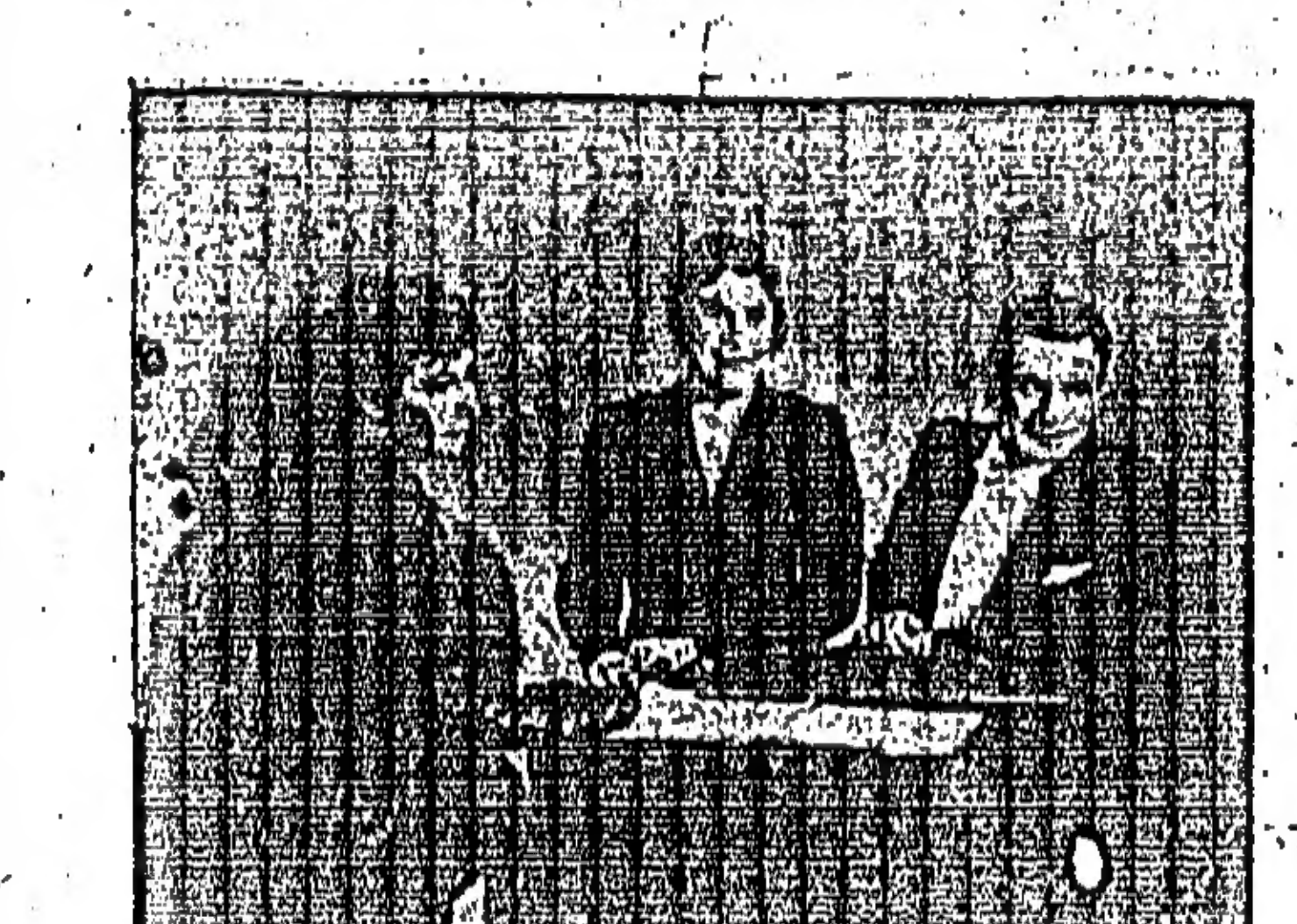


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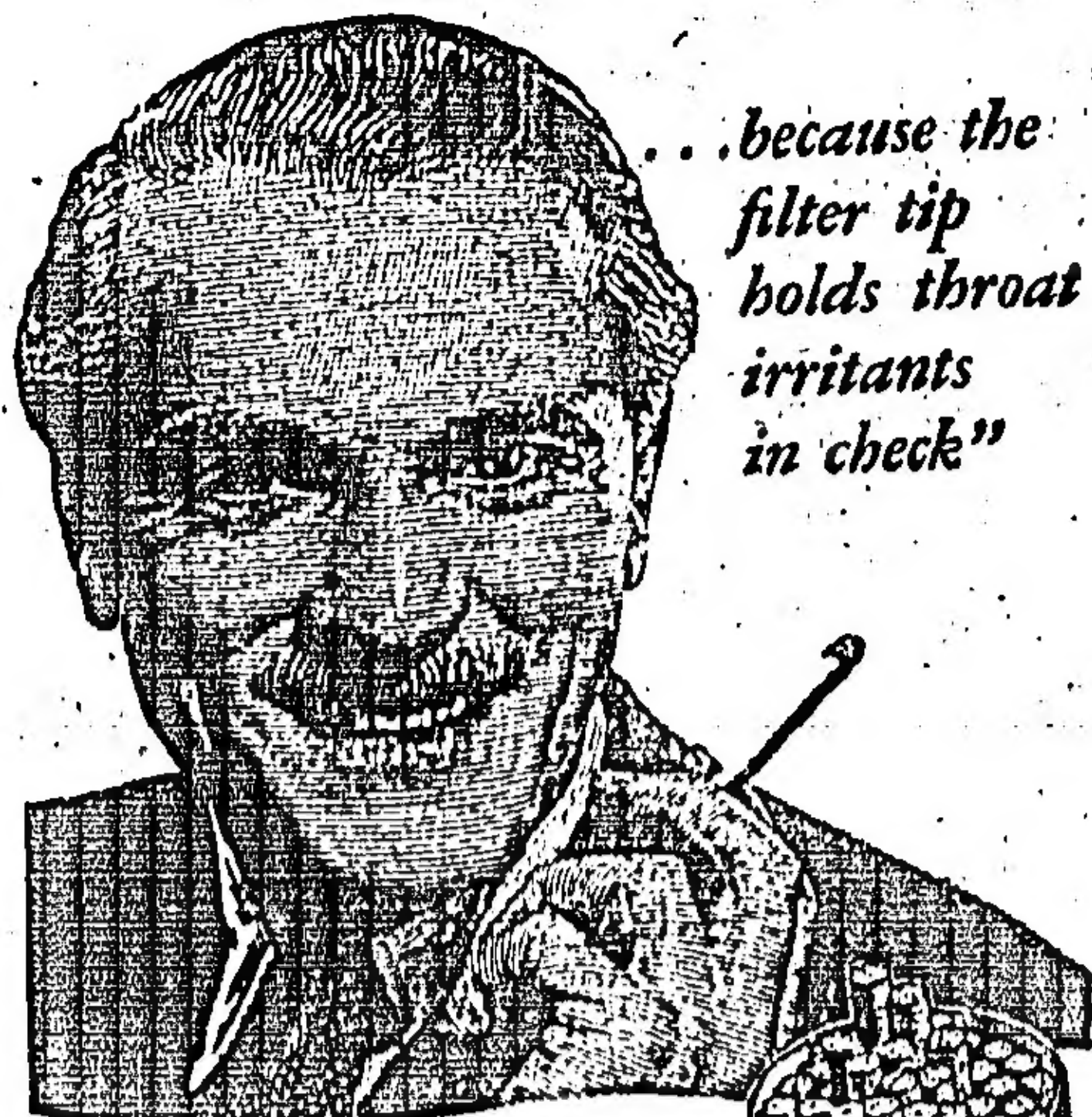
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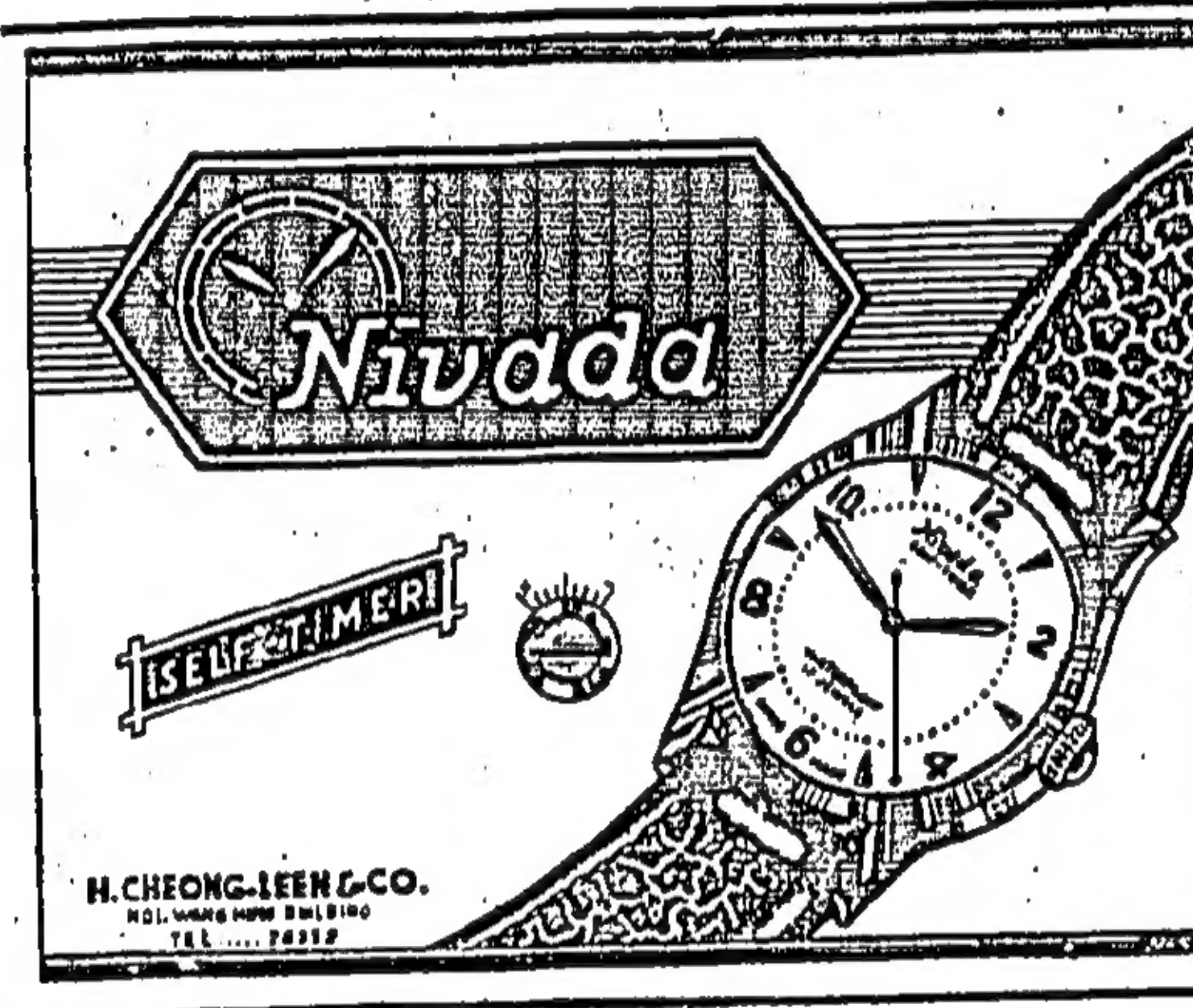
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GEORGE V AND THE 'BOGUS' INTERVIEW

SIR CAMPBELL STUART has written a book, and considerable notice has been taken of it. That is not surprising, for Sir Campbell Stuart has had a career which is unique.

Under Northcliffe's patronage he became managing director of The Times newspaper at the age of 35 and managing editor of the Daily Mail at the same time.

He was the chosen heir of Northcliffe, who intended that he should inherit The Times. But that intention was never carried out. So Stuart arranged the sale of The Times to John Astor, gave up his managerial post and was rewarded with a permanent seat on The Times board.

Born a Canadian but long resident in England, Stuart has cultivated widespread political and social relations on both sides of the Atlantic. He now enjoys a standing in the Pilgrims and other similar institutions which is altogether exceptional. With a career of this nature he has much of interest to record in "Opportunity Knocks Once." But the most fascinating story he tells is how he suppressed the famous interview—attributed to Lord Northcliffe in London and to Wickham Steed, then the editor of The Times, in America—relating to George V's views on the Irish question.

TOO LATE

THIS was a most courageous act, since the interview was cabled to London for publication in Northcliffe's name. But Stuart, though he acted at once, was too late to prevent publication in the Irish edition of the Daily Mail. And the Daily Express, picking the story up from Ireland, took the precaution of printing a full account on its front page.

Now what was this interview? It gave an extraordinary account of differences between the King and the Premier, Lloyd George, about Ireland. It praised the King for wisely exercising his influence on the Government and related what purported to be a conversation between the King and Premier in which the King asked the Premier, "Are you going to shoot all the people in Ireland?" When the Premier answered, "No," the King was supposed to have said, "Well, then, you must come to some agreement with them. This thing cannot go on. I cannot have my people killed in this manner."

The report of this interview exploded on the country with the force of a bomb. It came at a time when the attempt to prevent the independence of Ireland by a policy of repression was still going on. The country was divided—and so was the Cabinet.

REPUDIATED

THEN on the evening of the day that the interview was published in the Daily Express, came an unprecedented event. The King repudiated the interview in Parliament. No reigning monarch had ever taken such action before; nor has it ever been done again.

Lloyd George, on the motion for the adjournment of the House, read a message from the King, emphatically denouncing the statements contained in the interview, and calling them a

A controversy that involved a King, a Prime Minister and an Editor of The Times starts a new argument to-day...

by CHARLES WINTOUR

"complete fabrication." Indeed they can have been nothing less. The King can never have said anything of the kind. If he had given such a repudiation, Lloyd George would have resigned immediately.

George V was certainly an autocrat in his private life, but as a constitutional monarch he had to accept the advice which his Prime Minister gave him. At no time could he possibly have hoped to carry through a policy of his own, quite different from that of his Ministers. He was not in any position to hector and rebuke Lloyd George as this interview suggested.

WHAT HAPPENED?

WHAT had really happened in New York? Wickham Steed, then the Editor of The Times, had gone to New York with Northcliffe. From his book published only three years after the event, it is clear that—

1—Steed agreed to make a "personal statement" on the Irish situation to the New York Times.

2—Steed "chatted informally" with the New York Times reporter sent to see him, and arranged to dictate a full statement in the New York Times office.

3—Receiving authorisation to speak in Northcliffe's name, Steed dictated, in the New York Times office, a statement on Ireland as coming from North-

cliffe. This was printed the next day quite separately from the Steed interview which was given considerable prominence.

4—While Steed claims he was assured that nothing would be published, besides the Northcliffe interview, he makes no suggestion that he told the reporter directly that he was "off the record."

Now comes an extraordinary postscript to the whole story. The recently published history of The Times, in telling this story, calls the interview "faked." It does not mention at all that Steed had agreed to make a personal statement. And with heavy use of inverted commas, the page heading talks of A BOGUS "INTERVIEW" IN NEW YORK.

What was bogus about the interview? It undoubtedly took place. The reporter went to interview Steed. And Steed talked to him.

When the story appeared, Steed hotly denied that he had ever used the words reported about the King's conversation with Lloyd George. "I never said it at all," he told the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

But The Times history admits that "the source of parts of this material (in the published interview) was a general conversation outside the interview which Steed had with the reporter about the King's desire for peace."

NO RETRACTION

A PART from Steed's denials, the chief basis of the claim made by The Times history that

the interview was "bogus" is contained in the footnote on page 609. This states that the then proprietor of the New York Times the late Adolph Ochs, and his son-in-law, A. H. Sulzberger, the present proprietor, "afterwards, apologised to Steed for the way he had been treated in their journal."

Yet the New York Times never published any retraction of their story. The editor merely issued a brief statement saying that the interview "was written by a trustworthy reporter who believed that he reported accurately what Mr Steed said. Mr Steed has since told the New York Times that it contained matter that should not have been published." That falls far short of a retraction.

VERY STRANGE

THERE is something very strange about this whole incident. If any ordinary newspaper published a story that was so false and misleading that both the proprietor and his heir had to apologise for the mistake, a clear retraction would be published in the columns of the newspaper at the same time.

And it is certainly mysterious that a man whose words had been "faked" in a "bogus" interview was not able to secure the publication of such a retraction.

In fact, a fog of mystery still surrounds these two interviews. Sir Campbell Stuart had the courage to "kill" both interviews at home. He did boldly and with wisdom. A lesser man would have shirked the decision.

There remains a most interesting conflict between the New York Times and the London Times. Who will resolve it?

THERE IS A BOOM OVER THE BORDER

New York, Tuesday. I RETURNED to New York from the Middle West by a roundabout route, crossing into Canada to collect a United States visa. All you have ever read or heard about the Canadian-United States border is true. Not a guard or a gun anywhere. No barriers, no fences, no barbed wire.

The officials on both the American and Canadian sides are so polite they should be in the Diplomatic Corps. They didn't ask me to open my luggage, didn't question my income-tax return, or inquire whether I was applying to overthrow the Constitution of the United States (formalities which are observed at the port of New York).

There is not even the slightest curtain anywhere along the 3,000-mile border. Here is the supreme example of good neighbours getting along well together.

Canadian economy is really booming. I lunched in Sherbrooke, Quebec Province, and when I put down two American dollars to pay the bill the cashier said: "I'm sorry, sir, but as you are paying in American money the bill will be four cents extra. The American dollar is 98 cents against the Canadian dollar."

I said: "Don't be sorry—be proud. It must be wonderful to have such hard currency." The cashier smiled. "We've all been told to be tactful. Sometimes American tourists and business men get annoyed when they have to pay two or three cents extra every time they put down American money to buy something."

Modest attitude

CERTAINLY it is an unusual situation for both the Canadians and the Americans. Just two years ago the visiting Americans could receive one Canadian dollar for 80 American cents. But since controls were removed from Canadian currency the value of Canada's money has risen above American money.

The Canadians are being modest and John Marsh, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, has urged them: "Do not flaunt our swollen and appreciated dollar; do not damage the tourist business by a 'Now it's our turn' attitude."

On the US side of the border the shopkeepers are eager for Canadian dollars, though I remember when they insisted upon American currency. Nothing illustrates the surging Canadian prosperity more clearly than the strength of the Dominion's money.

There has been a flight of capital from all over the world to Canada. Even Switzerland, a hard currency country, is sending money to Canada. Canadian Finance Minister Douglas Abbott says: "I'm bullish about Canada. Nothing but war can stop her growth."

There is a little war talk north of the border. The atmosphere is calm, rational, temperate. Canada has come of age. She resembles even the mores suggestion that the

US speaks for all North America. Back in New York, I and the Americans also getting restless as the candidates go into the centre or stumble down the home stretch before the Chicago Convention.

General Eisenhower, a little lost in the political jungle, is being helped. At the full MacArthur-Taft artillery will be turned on him. The choice of General MacArthur as key-note speaker at the Republican Convention was engineered by the Taft forces ruthlessly.

The feud between the hero of the Pacific and the ex-Supreme

DON IDDON'S DIARY

Commander in Europe is out in the open. The two men dislike each other intensely.

This is not just a political fight. It is almost war. MacArthur could stampede the Convention, blasting the way for Senator Taft's nomination.

Signs of panic

AT last Eisenhower knows what he is up against. His supporters have lost some of their confidence since the Taft machine, with MacArthur at the control, went into high gear. New York seems very remote from Abilene.

Here in the metropolis Eisenhower, without his uniform and no longer a Supreme Commander, is just another earnest, sincere candidate seeking the Presidential nomination. The powerful Press which backs him is showing signs of panic.

In their drive to get the nomination for the embittered Senator, the Taft men seem to have forgotten the election itself. They are alienating the independent voters, moderate Republicans and the Democrats who want to change. The result could be another victory in November for President Truman's party.

New Yorkers are rather petulant that the Conventions are not being held here. They say, "Last time they were held in Philadelphia, the time before that they were held in Chicago, and now it's Chicago again—what's wrong with New York?"

I say, "Nothing." This city seems to be better equipped to cope with the mammoth political rallies than any other.

Dazzling city

AT the moment it is at its dazzling best. The hot June sun streams down on the gleaming towers and bright avenues. The women stroll and strut, bare-backed, bare-armed, and sometimes bare-legged. They glitter with costly jewellery, bracelets and bangles.

The men are as gay as peacocks in tropical suits and blinding Technicolour ties. Handman blossom on the stenographers' heads and the shopgirls bloom in flower-bonnets.

New York is a holiday town, gay and frolicsome. It is also a fair-ground and a carnival.

Once again the Italians ride the dollar merry-go-round. There has been a huge and highly successful Italian fair at Grand Central Palace which closed after record receipts.

Has there been a British fair here on a similar scale? No, sir. Is a British fair planned? Not that I know of. The Italians, late enemies of the United States, are cleaning up and ringing the cash registers. The British, United States chief ally, past and future, are not.

The money and the customers are here, but they will not fall into our laps.

Scared by TV

THE entertainment business is particularly putting out big money. Frightened by television, it is seeking new audiences by building drive-in theatres all over the country. Before the war there were 30 outdoor cinemas for motorists. Now there are over 4,000.

Hollywood has also decided that the elaborate spectacle film is the best money-maker. Deborah Kerr, who starred in "King Solomon's Mines" and "Quo Vadis," both costing millions but prodigious earners, tells me: "Smaller super-colossal are planned."

David Niven is re-releasing "The Moon is Blue." He had to wait six months under the Equity law to work again after his play closed. It is a stupid law which is hard on British actors and actresses here.

Footnote: The highest compliment you can pay anyone now is to say that they look like a million dollars—Canadian dollars.

Malayan Situation Now Brought Under Control

(From A Special Correspondent)

Singapore, June 23. FOR the first time since the bandit terrorism began four years ago, the Government now seem to have gained command of the situation.

Even the long-suffering planters say things are improving. This follows indications that the morale of many Red gangs is starting to crumble as a result of intensified action against them.

Success against the Reds has been won by an all-Commonwealth team—Gurkhas, English, Scots, King's African Rifles, Fijians, Malay Regiment, Malay, Chinese and Indian police and Dyak trackers from Borneo. The Royal Australian Air Force have also made heavy bombing attacks.

And according to information reaching the police, tropical Communist commanders in the jungle are now forced to keep just as sharp an eye on their own men as on security forces. The growing number of desertions is causing them great worry. The most surprising yet was one

when a Chinese Red was sent out with a comrade on a mission, shot him dead, gave himself up to the Green Howards and then led the troops to where the rest of his gang was camping. Seven of the twelve Reds were killed.

Malaya's information services are now working all-out to cash in on this incident. They want to show other discontented Reds the way to do it—and also increase the jitter of uncertain Red bosses who cannot trust their own rank and file.

As the wiping out of the Reds increases, so does public support for the forces. Nothing succeeds like success in Malaya, today. The Chinese are the world's most skilful fence sellers, and now that General Templer is starting to gain ground many are clambering down to join what is clearly going to be the winning side.

More and more people are now plucking up enough courage to visit their local police stations and whisper what they know. This increased flow of information

represents the most vital success of all. It leads our men straight to the target instead of causing them to search the dense jungle for hidden guerrillas.

The coming year may bring startling results. It is just four years ago that a state of emergency was declared throughout Malaya to fight the Communist guerrilla uprising.

More than 4,000 Reds have been killed, captured or have surrendered in four years. This is about the same number as the original rebel force.

The Reds have got, and are still getting, replacements for their casualties, but it is considered these are inferior to the fanatics who began the struggle. Casualties to troops, police and civilians are about the same as the Communist losses. Of some 2,000 civilians men and women who have been shot, slashed, hacked and burned to death, the big majority are Chinese who have helped the Government.

ago, Malaya then had fewer than 10,000 police and no special constables; four battalions of Gurkha troops; and two battalions of the newly-formed Malay Regiment.

These men—still struggling to repair the ravages of the Japanese occupation—had to face 4,000 hand-picked guerrillas who had 10,000 secret agents and supporters, and who had the thick jungle to hide them and give them complete sanctuary to strike wherever they liked.

Today the regular police number 22,000. There are 37,000 special constables, 27 battalions of British and Empire troops, and vastly increased air and naval forces.

Rubber and tin development—main target of the Reds—has increased. New development projects have been pushed ahead.

The Straits Times says: "Things are better today—much better—than they were at this time last year. There is a new air of resolution, a new spirit of determination, and venture. We can expect bigger victories in the fifth year of our ordeal."

GOLF IS A PERPETUAL STRUGGLE FOR MASTERY BETWEEN THE MIND AND THE BALL

Says TOM HALIBURTON



Tom Haliburton who recently established a new record aggregate of 126 for 36 holes, outlines his philosophy of golf. He says: "Conquer Your Fear of the Ball."

Golf is the perpetual struggle for mastery between the mind and the ball. When the mind triumphs your golf improves, when the ball wins your golf declines.

That is the truth of all truths about this game. It is by far the most important fact I shall state in this article. And it is the one fact we all—and I include myself—sometimes forget.

You will see a golfer so intent on keeping his head down and so desperately trying to keep his eyes on the ball that he becomes transfixed by the ball.

He stares at it for so long that the lifeless ball becomes his master.

It strikes fear into his heart, he dithers, his mind is awfully and in almost terror of the ball he swings at it with a movement that lacks any kind of rhythm. The result is disaster—a hook, a slice or a mere scuffle.

Conquer your fear of the Ball.

THE WATCHWORD

Here is the first step towards good golf. The watchword is—'You are the master of the ball. It will behave exactly as you dictate to it through your movement.'

Movement—that is the expression. You must learn, digest, and think all the time of the 'movement.' Most people call it the 'swing,' but I prefer my own phrase.

Let us describe the 'movement,' though it is impossible to go into detail in a short article—

The 'movement'—or swing—is a circular motion of the club head, the directing force of which comes from the hands, and hips, working in unison.

Take a comfortable stance, relax, and swing the club back to approximately the horizontal position at the top, keeping the head stationary, and then swing right through to a good finish oblivious of the ball.

Sounds simple, doesn't it? Well, hundreds of the finest players since the game began—including Harry Vardon and Bobby Jones—have not found it so.

But stick to this method. Of course you will have failures. Disregard them and do this time and time again. In the end it will pay dividends.

Now for something for the beginners and 'struggling' golfers which I realise will contradict much of our golf teaching to these players. Nevertheless it is my belief.

PUT THESE AWAY
You must absolutely ignore and put away from your mind all such phrases and theories as—

Rigid left arms.
Transference of weight.
Head down.

Cocking the wrists at the top.
Delayed hitting action, etc., etc.

If you are concentrating on any one of these you are dissecting the 'movements' and this is a basic fatal error. The 'movement' is a complete unit and must not be split up.

I have proved this time and time again.

For example, I have a pupil who has read every book on golf and knows every theory. When I drum it into his head that he must forget all these patent theories and concentrate his entire mind on the 'movement'—then he plays to single figures.

When he goes out and thinks only of 'hitting late' 'head down,' etc., etc., and so forth, he is the world's worst.

You know, single-minded men sometimes make more of play golf better than clever men. The clever, brainy man wants to discover every little link in the secret pattern that leads to triumph. It is an impossible quest.

On the other hand your single-minded player is taught the 'movement' and he just goes out thinking that, alone, consequently he succeeds.

Now here are a few hints which may help. Just think as you read: 'Does this apply to me.'

GENERAL FAULTS

General Faults:
Seven out of ten average golfers try to hit the ball too hard. They overstrain the power of the club.

Women—they don't practise enough generally speaking. This is their biggest handicap.
Many golfers favour clubs which are too heavy for them. This restricts club-head speed.

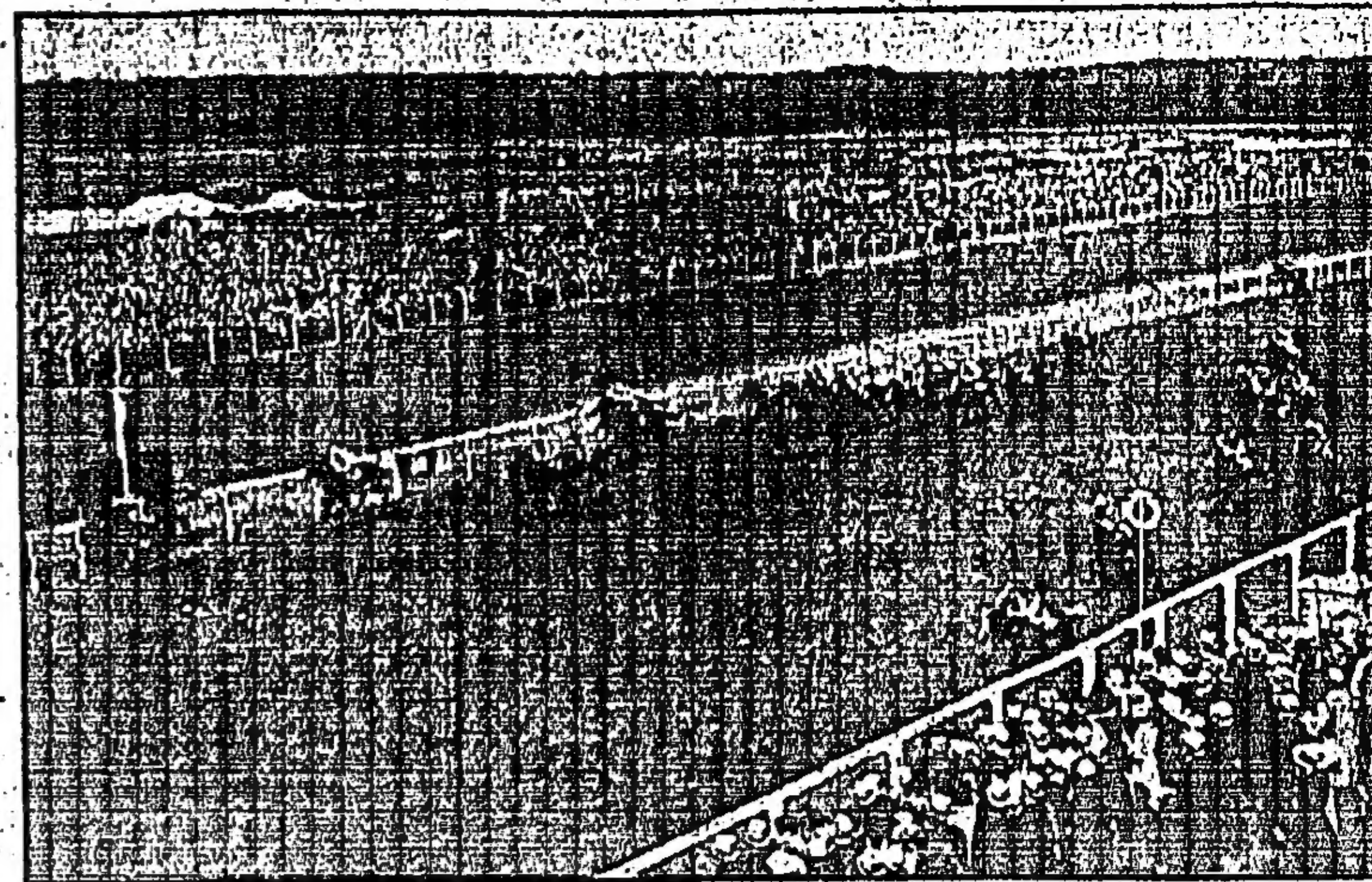
Large Entry For British Open Golf Championship

London.
Most of the titleholders in the last 20 years have entered for the British Open Golf Championship to be played at Royal Lytham and St. Anne's, Lancashire, from July 7 to 11.

Max Faulstich, the reigning Champion, will be defending and among eight other players who have held the Championship are Henry Cotton, who has won it three times, and Bobby Locke of South Africa who won it twice in succession before Faulstich deposed him.

The total entry of 274 is the largest in the postwar period.—*Reuter.*

FINISH OF THE ROYAL HUNT CUP AT ASCOT



The finish of the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot on June 18, won by Queen of Sheba (No. 15), far side, followed by Brunetto (No. 20), near side, the Aristophanes (No. 25). — Central Press Photo.

The "Emperor" Wants A Date At No. 10

By PETER WILSON

New York.

"Emperor" George Gainford, the enormous coloured man who handles Sugar Ray Robinson—when Robinson isn't handling him—plans to visit No. 10, Downing Street, this summer with the no doubt laudable intention of seeing Mr. Churchill personally.

But the black emperor will be paying no mere social call. He will try to persuade the Prime Minister that the new boxing tax shortly to come into force should be waived for third Randolph Turpin-Robinson fight in London.

"Churchill is a fighter, isn't he?" boomed Gainford. "And I have even worked out the perfect time for it to be held—during the Coronation week next June. All the world will be in London then."

"I don't think it's likely that we'll fight Turpin again before then. Everything depends on what happens in the Maxim fight."

"We definitely leave here on July 17 for Paris, France," explained Gainford. "But even when we get there it's not definite that we'll fight on 'other side."

"If Sugar wins we shall have to come back here and give Maxim a return bout. If Sugar loses, then we may go on to Israel for a non-title bout at Tel-Aviv in aid of Jewish charities."

Somewhat intoxicated with the exuberance of the "Emperor's" verbosity, I ventured the suggestion that Robinson had shown no overwhelming desire to become the naked eye to honour his pledge to give Turpin a "rubber" match for his last, old, world title.

Gainford exploded: "Jack Solomons has never made us a firm offer. He never named a definite price."

"All we're interested in is the money. We had enough fighting for honour and glory when Sugar was an amateur. But I've always wanted that fight in London."

How much money did Gainford have in mind? He refused to give a definite sum, but under pressure conceded that he would want "at least as much as Ray got when we fought here last September, and he was only the challenger."

Diligent research disclosed the fact that the gate receipts at the Polo Grounds last September were more than three-quarters of a million dollars, and Robinson's share must have come to around \$200,000.

All this took place in the blinding sunshine and heat of Pompton Lakes, New Jersey, which, as usual, has been turned into a miniature atrezzo Harlem.

Under the trees and around the outdoor ring, Robinson's

sparring partners, masseurs, secretaries, chauffeurs, hair-dressers, bodyguards and general entourage play interminable card games.

Gradually the wooden benches which surround three sides of the ring fill up with

He boxes six full-speed rounds. And afterwards the King of the Ring holds court in his dressing-room. While two men cool his glistening body by swinging towels lazily, another pomades the thick, black, wavy hair.

Robinson enjoys being the centre of the picture. He controls the conversation like an 18th-century wit.

Only the scar under his left eye, which Turpin twice opened, suggests that he makes his money by hiring out his fists. The scar stands out like a tribal mark.

TURPIN?..... And how is Turpin? Did he look good against Cockell? Fine, fine, not many fighters will beat Turpin, and Robinson hopes that when it comes to his turn to lose the middleweight title, Turpin will win it.

Sure he wants to fight Turpin again—it's all a question of coming to terms about money.

Must we go now—too bad, it's been nice talking to you. The levee is over. We feel we should almost back out of the presence and, as we drive back to New York, we reflect that Robinson is not only pound for pound still one of the world's greatest ringmen, but outside "the workshop" he is also one of the smartest of all time.

FLASH.—Good news for White Hart-lane. "Spurs" beat Manchester United 7-1, here. And someone called it a "friendly!"

—(London Express Service)

cash customers at 7s. a nob. Coloured fans outnumber the whites five to one.

A blonde girl in calf-length jeans gaps at Robinson as he limbers up in an immaculate pastiche of chocolate skin, cream vest and creme de menthe sparring shorts.

MAGNIFICENT Robinson is magnificent. Twice the man he was before the first Turpin fight. Speedier on foot, cleaner with his hands than he was before the second one.

The sun's rays focused by a concave mirror ignited an olive branch. Then a Greek girl in national costume, used the branch to light an ancient cup-shaped lamp dating back to the Greek Olympiads, which were held every four years for 1,000 years until suppressed in A.D. 394.

The Olympic Torch is kindled from this lamp and will be carried to the Olympic stadium at Helsinki by relays of runners.

It symbolises the demand of the ancient Greeks that all States taking part should keep a sacred truce during the Games, and the modern idea of Baron Pierre de Coubertin who revived the Games in 1896 and whose house is buried at Olympia—that the peoples of the world might be drawn together on the sports fields.

At 9.10 a.m. (local time) the first runner, lit the torch from the sacred light over the altar. To-morrow evening, the flame will arrive at the old marble Athens Stadium, having been carried by 364 Greek athletes, each running about 1,000 yards in relay throughout the day and night.

On its way from Olympia to Athens, the flame will stop at Pygion, Patras and Corinth for special ceremonies.—*Reuter.*

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FLASH.—Good news for White Hart-lane. "Spurs" beat Manchester United 7-1, here. And someone called it a "friendly!"

—(London Express Service)

Olympic Torch Kindled

Olympia, Greece, June 25.

At 8.36 a.m. (local time) today the Olympic Torch was kindled according to tradition in the grey ruins of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia, ancient home of the Games.

The sun's rays focused by a concave mirror ignited an olive branch. Then a Greek girl in national costume, used the branch to light an ancient cup-shaped lamp dating back to the Greek Olympiads, which were held every four years for 1,000 years until suppressed in A.D. 394.

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The Finnish Radio, monitored here today, reported that all tickets for the ceremonies due to mark the opening of the Olympic Games in Helsinki, had already been sold out.

The Games are slated to start on July 19.—*France-Press.*

Surrey Dismiss Hampshire For 151 In 3½ Hours

London, June 25.

Surrey, County Cricket Championship leaders, put up a fine performance today in dismissing Hampshire for 151 in three and a half hours.

Five Hampshire batsmen were sent back without a score. Bowling Alec Bedser and Tony Lock were responsible for Hampshire's collapse. Bedser took five for 41 and Lock, who in one spell claimed three wickets for one run, finished with three for 22.

Surrey themselves lost four wickets for 33 runs in reply, but a stand by Jeff Whillaker and Jack Parker took them to 95 for four by the close.

Essex indulged in some huge hitting against Kent. Trevor Bailey, who with 21-year-old Colin Griffiths, put on 183 in 91 minutes for the eighth wicket, made 135 not out, including two sixes and 10 fours, in a day of four hours and five minutes.

Griffiths completed a maiden century in 88 minutes and hit two sixes and 14 fours in his 105.—*Reuter.*

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES
London, June 25.
The following are the close of play scores of County cricket matches today:

At Lord's—The MCC 389 for seven declared (Wilson 89, Yardley 93). Oxford University 55 for one.

At Gloucester—Gloucestershire v. Middlesex 284 for seven (Brown 71, Denis Compton 82, Knightley-Smith 64).

At Bath—Somerset 247 (Tremlett 55). Warwickshire 99 for four.

At Guildford—Hampshire 151 (Alec Bedser five for 41). Surrey 95 for four.

At Cardiff—Northamptonshire 213. Glamorgan 57 for no wicket.

At Tisbury—Wiltshire 450 for eight declared (Dodd 52, Bailey not out 155, Griffiths 105). Kent seven for no wicket.

At Nottingham—Nottinghamshire 271 (Simpson 59, Clay 64, Hardstaff, not out, 104, Illerton six for 54, Statham four for 47). Lancashire 22 for one.

At Worthing—Leicestershire 325 (Smithson 87, Walsh 73, Oakman seven for 97). Sussex 22 for no wicket.

At Worcester—Worcestershire 295 (Jenkins 85, Dows 54). Cambridge University 34 for 2.

At Glasgow—Scotland v. Yorkshire, Scotland 359 for six.

Yugoslavia Beats Norway 4-1

Zagreb, June 25.

Yugoslavia beat Norway by four goals to one in a soccer international here today.

At half time Yugoslavia led by three to one.—*Reuter.*

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE

Positions in the English County Cricket Championship Table up to and including matches concluded on June 24:

Points Awarded	P	W	L	D	Tie	No. in match	First Inn. Lead in match	Pts
1. Surrey	11	8	0	3	0	0	0	104
2. Gloucestershire	11	7	1	1	1	0	0	84
3. Yorkshire	11	7	1	1	1	0	0	80
4. Lancashire	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	68
5. Derbyshire	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	64
6. Northamptonshire	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	64
7. Glamorgan	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	64
8. Essex	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	64
9. Hampshire	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	64
10. Worcester	11	7	1	1	1	0	0	84
11. Gloucester	11	7	1	1	1	0	0	84
12. Kent	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	64
13. Warwick	11	7	1	1	1	0	0	84
14. Somerset	12	8	0	4	0	0	0	96
15. Leicestershire	11	7	1	1	1	0	0	84
16. Nottingham	11	7	1	1	1	0	0	84
17. Sussex	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	64

The above includes a tie in which Warwickshire scored 8 points for 141 runs in 1st Inn. and 4 points for 141 runs in 2nd Inn. and Essex 6 points.



BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"BOOCHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 27th June
"BOKOR"	Saligon	5 p.m. 27th June
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 28th June
"FOOCHOW"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	5 p.m. 30th June
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 1st July
"SHANSHI"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe	10 a.m. 1st July
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 4th July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 5th July
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 11th July
"SINKIANG"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 10th July
"FUKIEN"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	10 a.m. 12th July

ARRIVALS FROM

"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 27th June
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	27th June
"FOOCHOW"	Kobe	7 a.m. 28th June
"SHANSHI"	Djakarta	28th June
"YCHOW"	Sibu & Phnompenh	30th June
"HANYANG"	Kobe	3rd July
"SINKIANG"	Singapore	7th July
"FUKIEN"	Molli	7th July

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"CHANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne	1st July
"ANSHUN"	Japan	7th July
"CHANGTE"	Japan	23rd July
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	25th July

ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGSHA"	Molli	28th June
"ANSHUN"	New Zealand, Brisbane & Manila	3rd July
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	20th July
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	21st July

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

"BELLEROPHON"	Casablanca, Liverpool & Dublin	28th June
"CYCLOPS"	Jeddah, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	3rd July
"PELEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th July
"ANCHISES"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	27th July
"AUTOLYCUS"	Casablanca, Liverpool & Dublin	28th July

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails	Arrives
G. "AUTOLYCUS" Liverpool	20th June
S. "ANCHISES" do	11th July
G. "PATROCLUS" do	17th July
S. "CYTONEUS" do	24th July
G. "ASTYANAX" do	31st July
S. "AENEAS" do	10th Aug.
G. "PERSEUS" do	17th Aug.
S. "ASCANIUS" do	23rd Aug.
G. "AGAMEMNON" do	30th Aug.

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM

U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

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"MENESTHEUS"	16th July

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Route	Departs Hong Kong	Arrives H.K. (on return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.50 a.m. Mon. Thurs.	6.40 a.m. Tues. Fri.
HK/Hanoi/Haiphong (DC-3)	11.00 a.m. Tues.	3.30 p.m. Wed.
HK/Singapore/B.N. Borneo (DC-4)	10.45 a.m. Tues.	6.45 p.m. Wed.
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Tues. Fri.	4.45 p.m. Wed. Sat.

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BENGLINE

ARRIVALS

FROM	DUE
"BENVEG"	Sandakan 27th June
"BENLOMOND"	U.K. via B.N. Borneo 27th July
"BENVORLICH"	Japan on or abt. 9th July
"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore 23rd July
"BENAVON"	U.K. via Singapore 30th July
"BENVENUE"	Japan 12th Aug.
"BENALBANACH"	Japan 27th Aug.

SAILINGS

TO	LOADING ON OR ABT.
"BENVORLICH"	Direct to Singapore, thence Avonmouth, Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hull. 9th July
"BENLOMOND"	London, Rotterdam, and Hamburg. 10th July
"BENALBANACH"	Kobe, Yokohama, and Kobe. 25th July
"BENAVON"	Havre, London and Rotterdam. 4th Aug.
"BENVENUE"	Direct to Singapore, thence Avonmouth, Liverpool, Hamburg and Antwerp. 12th Aug.
"BENALBANACH"	Direct to Singapore, thence Avonmouth, Liverpool, Rotterdam and Antwerp. 27th Aug.

† Calls Manila and Cebu.

All vessels accept cargo for Aden, Suez and Port Said.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.

Agents Telephone: 34105.

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HONGKONG

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News contributions, always welcome,

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business communications and

advertisements to the Secretary.

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For the SOUTH CHINA

MORNING POST and the

CHINA MAIL, 48 hours

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Special Announcements

and Classified Advertisements as usual.

REMOVAL NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

As from Monday, 30th June, 1952, the Secretariat and Treasurers Offices of the Club will be situated at ALEXANDRA HOUSE, 8th Floor.

Telephone Numbers

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Secretary 23000
Assistant Secretary ... 27870
Main Exchange 87000 to 87009

Telephone House

Comptroller Dept. 21424

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NOTICE

Messrs. LANGDON & EVERY, F.F.R.I.C.S., Chartered Quantity Surveyors and Loss Assessors, have now moved to

ALEXANDRA HOUSE,

Room 1101 (11th floor)

Tel. No. 38685 as before.



Invites your support in helping to train the Hong Kong citizens of to-morrow. Subscriptions should be sent to: The Hon. Treasurer, Boys and Girls Club Association War Memorial Welfare Centre Southern Playground, Wandl.

For further information please telephone the Secretary (23018).

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Proposal to change a Ship's Name

We, Wo Fat Sing, Limited of No. 81 Wing Lok Street, Hong Kong, hereby give notice that in consequence of change of Ownership, we have applied to the Minister of Transport, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Steamship "BULAN" of Official Number 14700 Gross tonnage 1047.77 tons Register tonnage 441.57 tons, heretofore owned by Wo Fat Sing, Limited for permission to change her name to "BUNON" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of HONG KONG as owned by Wo Fat Sing, Limited.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the REGISTRAR OF SHIPPING at HONG KONG within SEVEN days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at HONG KONG the

24th day of June, 1952.

WO FAT SING, LIMITED.

LI LAN SANG,

Managing Director.

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Consolidated For

BARBER WILHELMSEN LINE

S.S. "HUPP"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Godown where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 27th June, 1952.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 25th June, 1952, will be subject to sale.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd July, 1952, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DOWDELL & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hong Kong.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

MAERSK LINE

m/v "JEFFREY MAERSK"

having arrived from New York and Ports of call Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk and expense into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given 48 hours prior to vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 1st July 1952, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

All claims must reach us before the 25th July, 1952, or they will not be recognized.

No Insurance will be effected.

JEFFREY & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1952.

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"CARLIAGE"	20th June	28th July
"CORFU"	24th July	23rd August

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards

Leaves Hongkong Due London

"CANTON" 4th July 4th August

"CARLIAGE" 1st August 1st September

"CORFU" 20th August 20th September

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

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Arrives

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due 4th July

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P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OLINDA" due 1st July

from Japan for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & P. Gulf

"UMARIA" due 14th July

from Japan for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & Persian Gulf

due 16th July

from Japan for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & Persian Gulf

due 27th June

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Arriving	Leaving	Outward For
"DIR HAKEIM" June 25	July 1	Japan
"LA MARSEILLAISE" June 26	July 2	Yokohama
"MEKONG" June 27	July 3	Yokohama
"MONKAY" June 27	June 28	N. Africa & Europe
"LA MARSEILLAISE" July 11	July 12	Marseilles via Saigon
"DIR HAKEIM" Aug. 3	Aug. 5	N. Africa & Europe
"MEKONG" Aug. 8	Aug. 10	N. Africa & Europe

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"NOREVERETT"

Arrives June 30 from Manila,
 Sails July 1 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

"BRADEVERETT"

Arrives July 8 from Singapore.
 Sails July 9 for Japan.

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast cargo and refrigeration spaces available for Korea, Japan, China, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Ceylon, West Coast Indian and Persian Gulf Ports.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION

M.S. "STAR BETELGEUSE"

In Port Loading
 Sailing June 27 for Singapore, Penang, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Basrah & Bahrain.

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Plan For Formosan Industry

Taipei, June 25. A balanced budget, a balanced trade and an improvement in Taiwan's industrial situation are the three primary goals of the Provincial Government's policy in the forthcoming budgetary year, the Governor, Mr. Wang, told the Taiwan Provincial Assembly yesterday.

The Governor insisted upon the fact that the Government has to balance its income and expenditure and not a single item more than necessary has been issued this year, which was one of the best proofs of the economic stability achieved.

But the Governor added, this balance is to be taken as a springboard for further improvement. The redistribution of farming land will be concluded by next year and the Government will then have carried out the final step of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's principle of the people's livelihood policy in this area.

Pepper Market

New York, June 25. The pepper market ruled quiet but the undertone remained strong in line with the supply tightness on spot deliveries.

Dealers indicated spot at around \$1.72 a pound with afloat at \$1.58 and \$1.59 a pound. In shipment positions, June was quoted at \$1.40, July \$1.45-\$1.46, a pound, on an ex-dock basis.

JAPANESE BONDS

London, June 25. The Japanese bond market was quiet today. The 10% 1952-53 bonds were quoted at 100.00, the 10% 1953-54 bonds at 100.00, and the 10% 1954-55 bonds at 100.00.

Irregularity In Grains

Chicago, June 25. Chicago grains joined other commodities in mixed irregular trading featured by firmness in nearby soybeans futures with gains showing undertones ranging from firm to easier.

Wheat closed 1/2 to 1 1/2 lower and soybeans were 4 1/2 higher to 9 lower. Prices closed today as follows:

Spot	2.20
July	2.20
September	2.20
December	2.20
March	2.20
May	2.20
July	2.20
September	2.20
December	2.20
March	2.20
May	2.20
July	2.20
September	2.20
December	2.20
March	2.20
May	2.20

New York Stock Exchange

New York, June 25. Stock market prices gained about \$500,000,000 in valuation with rolls pacing the rise with gains over a point to climb to a new high since March 1931. Dealings totaled 1,230,000 shares.

Gold gained firmly, extending to three points. Steels gained fractions to over a point, the best for some time. Car shares improved slightly. Of 1,101 issues traded, 479 advanced, 330 declined and 291 were unchanged.

Dow Jones averages at the end of the session stood as follows:

30 Industrials	270.43
20 Rails	101.38
15 Utilities	101.38
40 Bonds	101.38

JAPANESE TRADE HOPES

Expansion Of Business With South Asia

Tangible Results Expected From MacDonald Visit

Tokyo, June 25.

The Japanese hope to expand their trade with Southeast Asia and this is one of the points they want to discuss with the British High Commissioner, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, when he arrives here on June 29, usually by reliable sources told the United Press today.

It was believed here that preliminary discussions on this point may already have taken place. There was speculation here that the Japanese Foreign Office adviser, Mr. Takeo Ogata, who recently toured Southeast Asia, may have mentioned the Japanese hopes to Mr. MacDonald.

Some observers believed that Mr. MacDonald may be coming here to complete the talks and to make a first hand study of the Japanese trade problem from this point of view.

As any rate, diplomatic observers here, which considerable significance to Mr. MacDonald's forthcoming visit to Japan; although his visit was officially announced only yesterday, the Japanese public has been expecting him.

The big Tokyo newspaper, the Mainichi, said on June 10 that Mr. MacDonald was expected here early in July. The official announcement yesterday said he will arrive in Tokyo on June 29 and stay about a week.

It was expected here that he would visit Korea while in the area.

It was believed here that Mr. MacDonald might do the following things while in Japan:

1. Confer with the Japanese Premier, Shigeru Yoshida, to discuss the Korean problem and the Far East Command-in-Chief, General Mark W. Clark.

2. Get a first-hand report on the British point of view from the British Ambassador to Japan, Sir E. Dening.

3. Get Japanese views on immigration problems.

4. Talk with Japanese Government and private leaders on the question of trade.

One Japanese newspaper said Mr. MacDonald's arrival in Japan is another indication of the British concern toward the Far East, especially Korea. The paper thought that Mr. MacDonald might press Gen. Clark and the U.S. Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Robert Murphy, for a clarification of the American point of view.

Japanese quarters here said there was a possibility that the linking of Japan with the Colombo Plan would be discussed.

Competent Japanese Government Ministries are reported to be having plans prepared to discuss the problems of Japan in the Colombo Plan, if such a discussion is called for.

Japanese industrialists also are looking forward to some tangible results from the talks in view of the trade slump which Japan is facing. They are said to place great hope in expanding their business into Southeast Asia because of trade barriers elsewhere.

Earlier this month, the Governor of the Bank of Japan recommended a national trade policy which called for a "positive" trade facilities for a settlement of trade balances with the Southeast Asian countries.

"Positive participation in the Southeast Asia development programmes will contribute to the national economy of Japan," said Mr. Hatake Ichiro.

"With the promotion of trade with Southeast Asia, Japan's reliance on the dollar area for new material supplies will be lessened, further accumulation of Japan's Sterling holdings prevented, and the production cost of heavy industry accordingly reduced."

Mr. Ichiro called on the U.S. to help Japan expand her trade with Southeast Asia—United Press.

FACTS EXPIRING

The Japanese Government is preparing steps to cope with the impending expiration of the trade agreements with the Philippines and Burma. Foreign Office circles said today. The two agreements are to expire at the end of June.

Foreign Office circles are of the view that since the Philippines has so far failed to ratify the Japanese Peace Treaty, the prospects of signing a new trade agreement with the Philippines by the end of June appear extremely slim.

These circles, however, hold it very likely that the current negotiations between the two nations for the extension of the trade pact will result in a successful conclusion because the non-existence of a trade pact is more of a difficult situation for the Philippines than it is for Japan.

Foreign Office circles revealed that the Acting Ambassador in Bangkok, Mr. Wataru Okuma, is negotiating for a new trade pact with the Thai Government, but that the formal trade talks will start at the beginning of July, a little later than originally arranged.

They plan to get before a definite plan is established on the method of trade settlement between Japan and the Sterling

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business on the Stock Exchange continued in the doldrums this morning, only \$154,685.00 worth of shares changing hands. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS
 HSBC Bank 10 @ 570

INSURANCE
 Canton 20 @ 22 1/2
 Union 40 @ 17 1/2

UNDERWRITERS
 S.K. Fire 5 @ 100

DOCKS, ETC.
 S.K. Wharf 5 @ 7 1/2
 N. Y. Wharf 5 @ 7 1/2

LAND, ETC.
 S.K. Land 1 @ 120
 N.Y. Land 1 @ 120

UTILITIES
 Tram 10 @ 15.00
 P. & W. (O) 1 @ 15.00

INDUSTRIALS
 Cement 10 @ 15.00
 Paper 10 @ 15.00

STOCKS, ETC.
 S.K. 10 @ 15.00
 N.Y. 10 @ 15.00

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

Spot 40.00
 July 40.00
 September 40.00

NEW YORK SUGAR

World sugar futures closed today 1 to 3 lower with sales totaling 23 contracts.

Contract No. 1 closed unchanged to 2 lower with sales totaling 23 contracts.

Contract No. 2 closed unchanged to 2 lower with sales totaling 23 contracts.

Contract No. 3 closed unchanged to 2 lower with sales totaling 23 contracts.

Contract No. 4 closed unchanged to 2 lower with sales totaling 23 contracts.

Contract No. 5 closed unchanged to 2 lower with sales totaling 23 contracts.

Contract No. 6 closed unchanged to 2 lower with sales totaling 23 contracts.

Contract No. 7 closed unchanged to 2 lower with sales totaling 23 contracts.

Contract No. 8 closed unchanged to 2 lower with sales totaling 23 contracts.

Contract No. 9 closed unchanged to 2 lower with sales totaling 23 contracts.

Contract No. 10 closed unchanged to 2 lower with sales totaling 23 contracts.

Contract No. 11 closed unchanged to 2 lower with sales totaling 23 contracts.

Contract No. 12 closed unchanged to 2 lower with sales totaling 23 contracts.

Contract No. 13 closed unchanged to 2 lower with sales totaling 23 contracts.

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Contract No. 29 closed unchanged to 2 lower with sales totaling 23 contracts.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SAILINGS TO EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM EUROPE

SAILINGS TO AFRICA

SAILINGS FROM AFRICA

SAILINGS TO ASIA

SAILINGS FROM ASIA

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA

SAILINGS FROM AUSTRALIA

SAILINGS TO AMERICA

SAILINGS FROM AMERICA

SAILINGS TO ANTARCTICA

SAILINGS FROM ANTARCTICA

SAILINGS TO PACIFIC

SAILINGS FROM PACIFIC

SAILINGS TO INDIAN OCEAN

SAILINGS FROM INDIAN OCEAN

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